given is that it cannot be removed until it is dead. After it is dead the Forest Department will not remove it until they have collected a sufficiently large number for being taken to the *koti*. The officers of the department may be instructed to promptly comply with such requisitions. If this is not possible permission may be given to the occupant to remove the tree, and take it to the *koti* himself.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 159.

Sandal trees on hiduvali lands.

Messrs. B. Alasingrachar and Dodda Payanna, Hassan Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—Khatedars are held responsible for the destruction of sandal trees standing on their *hiduvali* lands. When the *Khatedars* are living elsewhere, it is but right that the responsibility should be fixed on those who are in possession of the said lands. The rules may therefore be modified so as to relieve the khatedars of their responsibility in this matter when they live away from their holdings.

Reply of Government.—The rule which is of very long standing and well understood cannot be altered and it is not enforced so as to be unnecessarily oppressive.

SUBJECT No. 160.

Manufacture of sandal products.

Mr. A. Ramanna, Yedatore taluk.

Summary of discussion.—As sandalwood is a special produce peculiar to Mysore and as there are specialists in carving it in the State, an industrial organization under Government supervision may be started to send out to the world not the raw sandal by sale as at present, but sandal in the form of carved and worked-out articles, oils and scents.

Mr. C. Sreenivasa Rao.—If sandalwood oil is locally manufactured, it will lead to much clandestine cutting of trees. Even now in the malnad parts people set fire to the tree at the top and collect the oil that is set free by the heat.

Reply of Government.—Noted. The Economic Conference will be consulted.

SUBJECT No. 161.

Formation of village forests.

Mr. Venkataramiah, Gudibanda sub-taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Government unoccupied waste lands are included in District Forests to the inconvenience of the villagers. It is requested that village forests may be formed and set apart to the several villages, and ryots allowed to take wood, etc., therefrom for *bonâ fide* agricultural purposes.

Reply of Government.—The subject of constituting village forests is under consideration. Localities in which such village forests may be constituted may be separately brought to the notice of Deputy Commissioners.

SUBJECT No. 162.

Alteration in Ryots' Privileges Rules.

Mr. Puttanna Gowda, Tirthahalli taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The seigniorage payable by the ryots for the trees cut and removed by them is calculated at the rates fixed per cart-load of 20 cubic feet. It is prayed that this rule may be so altered as to levy

seigniorage at a rate to be fixed per each tree to be felled and that facilities may be afforded to them to remove wood from areas usually worked by them.

Reply of Government.—Recorded. The existing rules are of long standing and convenient.

SUBJECT No. 163.

Free grazing of cattle, etc., in State Forests.

Messrs. Syed Hussain Saheb, Mohamad Imam Sab and Sankappa, Tarikere taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The area of the District Forests allowed for the use of the ryots for firewood and timber for agricultural implements having been reduced by including portions of them in the State Forests, the ryots are not only inconvenienced but their cattle also have not sufficient grazing lands. It is therefore requested that ryots may be allowed to remove firewood and timber, free of cost, from all State Forests for their agricultural implements and that free grazing may also be allowed to their cattle in such forests.

Reply of Government.—Cannot be done.

SUBJECT No. 164.

Facilities to the ryots for making agricultural implements.

Mr. Bhishto Virupaksha Nadigar, Sorab taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Some villages have not been allotted any district forests, while for others the areas allotted as district forests do not contain any trees. In such cases the ryots had the privilege of fetching the wood required for their agricultural implements, etc., from the nearest forests. As the reservation of these forests acts prejudicially to their interests, it is prayed that the ryots of these villages may, as heretofore, be allowed the privilege of fetching wood required for their agricultural implements and firewood for their domestic use. This hardship is greatly felt near the Bettadakunte and the Talegadde State Forests.

Reply of Government.—A report will be called for from the Deputy Commissioner to see if any relief is necessary.

SUBJECT No. 165.

Free grant of large bamboos.

Messrs. Srinivasa Dikshit, Shikarpur taluk; and Bhavani Rao, Shikarpur Municipality

Summary of discussion.—(1) The free grant of large bamboos promised during the last year's meeting has not yet been given effect to. It is prayed that early orders may be passed in the matter.

(2) Large bamboos which have seeded may be granted to the ryots free of charge or at a seignior ag of 4 annas per cart-load.

Reply of Government.—Order will be issued extending the concession to the Shimoga and Shikarpur taluks.

SUBJECT No. 166.

Grant of thorns to ryots for agricultural purposes.

Messrs. Srinivasa Dikshit, Shikarpur taluk; and Bhavani Rao, Shikarpur Municipality

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) Bamboo thorns may be granted either free of charge or at 4 annas per cart-load instead of at the present rate of 8 annas, to the ryots, as they are required for hedging sugar-cane fields. The charge now is 4 rupees per hundred and it is very heavy.

(*b*) Thorns are required every year by agriculturists for fencing purposes. *Thare*, *Byala* and other thorny